

**Rural Utilities Service, USDA**

to ensure that the materials being used in the various zones are suitable and that the placement and compaction procedures being used by the contractor will result in a properly constructed embankment.

(6) If the reviewer disagrees with any aspect of the design or construction which could affect the safety of the dam, then the borrower must meet with the design engineer and the reviewer to resolve the disagreements.

(7) *Emergency action plan.* For high hazard potential dams, the borrower must develop an emergency action plan incorporating preplanned emergency measures to be taken prior to and following a potential dam failure. The plan should be coordinated with local government and other authorities involved with the public safety and be approved by the borrower's board of directors.

(b)(1) For more information and guidance, the following publications regarding dam safety are available from FEMA:

(i) "Emergency Action Planning Guidelines for Dams," FEMA 64.

**Pt. 1724, Subpt. E, App. A**

(ii) "Federal Guidelines for Earthquake Analysis and Design of Dams," FEMA 65.

(iii) "Federal Guidelines for Selecting and Accommodating Inflow Design Floods for Dams," FEMA 94.

(iv) "Dam Safety: An Owner's Guidance Manual," FEMA 145, August, 1987.

(2) These publications may be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate, PO Box 2012, Jessup, MD 20794.

[63 FR 35314, June 29, 1998, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004]

**§§ 1724.56–1724.69 [Reserved]****APPENDIX A TO SUBPART E OF PART  
1724—HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS**

The source for this appendix is U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering and Design Dam Safety Assurance Program, ER 1110-2-1155, Appendix E. Appendix E is available from the address listed in § 1724.55(a)(2).

Category <sup>1</sup>	Low	Significant	High
Direct Loss of Life <sup>2</sup>	None expected (due to rural location with no permanent structures for human habitation) No disruption of services—repairs are cosmetic or rapidly repairable damage	Uncertain (rural location with few residences and only transient or industrial development) Disruption of essential facilities and access	Certain (one or more extensive residential, commercial or industrial development) Disruption of critical facilities and access.
Lifeline Losses <sup>3</sup>			
Property Losses <sup>4</sup>	Private agricultural lands, equipment and isolated buildings Minimal incremental damage	Major public and private facilities Major mitigation required	Extensive public and private facilities. Extensive mitigation cost or impossible to mitigate.
Environmental Losses <sup>5</sup>			

## NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Categories are based upon project performance and do not apply to individual structures within a project.  
<sup>2</sup> Loss of life potential based upon inundation mapping of area downstream of the project. Analysis of loss of life potential should take into account the extent of development and associated population at risk, time of flood wave travel and warning time.

<sup>3</sup> Indirect threats to life caused by the interruption of lifeline services due to project failure, or operation, i.e., direct loss of (or access to) critical medical facilities or loss of water or power supply, communications, power supply, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Direct economic impact of property damages to project facilities and down stream property and indirect economic impact due to loss of project services, i.e., impact on navigation industry of the loss of a dam and navigation pool, or impact upon a community of the loss of water or power supply.

<sup>5</sup> Environmental impact downstream caused by the incremental flood wave produced by the project failure, beyond which would normally be expected for the magnitude flood event under a without project conditions.